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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography lists books which cover the entire range of the history of philosophy and represent the major philosophers and major movements in philosophy. Designed for use by public libraries, it could also be useful in high school libraries. The books listed fall into two categories: (1) major philosophical works written by major philosophers in the history of philosophy, listed under respective authors in chronological order; and (2) reference books useful in the field, including directories, histories, and guides. Although the bibliography is not all inclusive, it is designed to provide an overview of the entire history of philosophy. Editions listed have appeared recently in Books in Print and should be readily available. (Author/AMP)

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A SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PHILOSOPHY BOOKS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

by

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A SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PHILOSOPHY BOOKS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Compiling a bibliography of books in a subject field, such as philosophy, is always risky business for there is always the pitfall of not including the right books or of including too many or too few books. This bibliography is certainly no exception; it includes too few books, though probably many of the right ones.

The books listed below are of two types: (1) major philosophical works written by major philosophers in the history of philosophy and (2) reference books useful in the field of philosophy. Books in the first category are listed under their respective authors who are themselves listed in chronological order, from Plato to Albert Camus. Many of these books are collected works but not all are, though all works listed are major. Further, most of the books in the first category are primary sources, though some secondary sources were included in order to fill gaps in the historical coverage. Books in the second category are of all types, directories, histories, guides and so forth.

In compiling this list of books in philosophy, several parameters were employed: (1) most, if not all, of the books appear in Books in Print; (2) the editions of books chosen are the best possible for the least money - in some cases, compromises had to be made; and (3) the books included in the list are those best suited for public libraries and readers who may not have much or any background in philosophy.

The overall purpose of this bibliography is to enable a public library to have philosophy books in its collection, books which cover the entire range of the history of philosophy and represent the major philosophers and major movements in philosophy. Though the bibliography is, of course, not all inclusive - this would require having a list of many thousands of books, it should be complete enough to allow a patron to get a fairly thorough overview of the entire history of philosophy.

II. MAJOR WORKS BY MAJOR PHILOSOPHERS AND SOME BACKUP SOURCES

A. ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY - GREEK AND ROMAN

PLATO

Plato. Plato: the Collected Dialogues. Ed. by Edith Hamilton, and Huntington Cairns. New York, Pantheon Books, 1961.

This collection includes every major work written by Plato, it employs the most readable translations, and has an invaluable index at the end. It also includes an introduction giving a good overview of Plato and his philosophy. Originally collected in 1961, this work has gone through many printings, having proved popular to scholars and laymen alike.

ARISTOTLE

Aristotle. The Basic Works of Aristotle. Ed. by Richard McKeon. New York, Random House, 1941.

McKeon's book does for Aristotle what the Hamilton and Cairns book does for Plato. It is a collection, in one readable volume, of all of the major works of Aristotle. Though it has no index, it does have a long introduction describing the life and philosophy of Aristotle and a bibliography of works by and about him.

Guthrie, William K. History of Greek Philosophy. Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1962-69. 3 vols.

Guthrie's history fills the many gaps in Greek philosophy not covered by the two works above. Volume 1 includes the early pre-Socratics and the Pythagoreans, volume 2, the pre-Socratic tradition from Parmenides to Democritus, and volume 3, the Fifty Century enlightenment. One of the best books in the field, this book has a long bibliography of both journal articles and books and a good general index.

EPICURUS

Epicurus. The Philosophy of Epicurus; Letters, Doctrines and Parallel Passages from Lucretius. Trans. by George Strodach. Evanston, Ill., Northwestern Univ. Press, 1963.

Epicurus' letters, leading doctrines and aphorisms are included. There is an index, a long bibliography and long explanatory notes on Epicurus' philosophy and the Epicurean School.

LUCRETIUS

Lucretius. The Way Things Are: the De Rerum Natura of Titus Lucretius Carus. Trans. by Rolfe Humphries. Bloomington, Ind., Indiana Univ. Press, 1968.

An Epicurean, Lucretius expressed his philosophy in the long poem De Rerum Natura. Humphries' translation is very readable, and the book has an introductory section and notes on the text.

EPICTETUS

Epictetus. The Discourses as Reported by Arrian, the Manual and Fragments. Trans. by W.A. Oldfather. Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, 1959. 2 vols.

One of the later Stoics, Epictetus' most famous work is the Discourses. Again, this is a very readable translation and includes a good index.

MARCUS AURELIUS

Marcus Aurelius. Meditations. Trans. by A. S. L. Farquharson. New York, Dutton, 1965.

Another later Stoic, Marcus Aurelius' Meditations are well known by scholars and general reader alike. Includes a long introductory section and long bibliographic footnotes.

Zeller, Eduard. The Stoics, Epicureans and Sceptics. New York, Russell and Russell, 1962.

Even though Zeller's book is now quite old, it was originally published in 1870, it is still one of the most useful summaries of stoicism and epicureanism available. It provides thorough coverage of not only the major figures but also the minor figures in these philosophical schools.

B. MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY

ST. AUGUSTINE

St. Augustine. Basic Writings of St. Augustine. Ed. by J. Whitney Oates. Random House, 1948. 2 vols.

Among the works included are On The Trinity, The Confessions and The City of God. There is also an index for the works mentioned. A long introduction and notes explain St. Augustine's philosophy and its place in the history of philosophy.

ST. ANSELM

St. Anselm. The Basic Works of St. Anselm. Trans. by S.N. Deane. LaSalle, Ill., Open Court, 1962.

St. Anselm's Proslogium and Monologium are included in this translation as is a long explanatory introduction on St. Anselm and his philosophy. A short bibliography lists works both by and about this medieval philosopher.

ROGER BACON

Bacon, Roger. Opus Majus. Ed. by J.H. Bridges. New York, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 3 vols.

A reprint of the well known 1900 British edition of Bacon's most famous work.

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS

St. Thomas Aquinas. Basic Writings of St. Thomas Aquinas. Ed. by Anton Pegis. New York, Random House, 1945. 2 vols.

Including two of St. Thomas' well known works, Summa Theologica and Summa Contra Gentiles, this collection has an excellent introduction, a list of St. Thomas' works and a detailed index of authors. Also included is a long bibliography of works relating to Aquinas.

Copleston, F.C. Medieval Philosophy. New York, Harper & Row, 1961.

This short, one volume history gives an excellent overview of medieval philosophy describing in some detail both the different schools and philosophers. A scholarly yet introductory book, it has a bibliography of other reading on medieval philosophy and an index. It fills many of the gaps left by the list above, mentioning many of the less well known medieval philosophers.

C. MODERN PHILOSOPHY

DESCARTES

Descartes, René. The philosophical Works of Descartes. Trans. by Elisabeth S. Haldane, and G.R.T. Ross. Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1968. 2 vols.

The stated aim of this edition of Descartes' works is "to present to English readers all the philosophical works of Descartes which were originally intended for publication." Among the works included are Discourse on the Method of Rightly Conducting the Reason, Meditations on First Philosophy and The Principles of Philosophy. Probably the most readable translations of Descartes' works ever published, there is also a good general index.

SPINOZA

De Spinoza, Benedict. The Chief Works of Benedict De Spinoza. Trans. by R.H.M. Elwes. New York, Dover, 1951. 2 vols.

One of the least popularly well known philosophers, Spinoza is one of the most important in the history of philosophy. His works were almost unknown until a few years ago. This edition includes The Ethics, On the Improvement of the Understanding, Theologico-Political Treatise and other works, has a good general bibliography and a long introductory passage on Spinoza's place in philosophy.

LEIBNIZ

Leibniz, Gottfried Wilhelm. Monadology and Other Philosophical Essays. Trans. by Paul Schrecker, and Anne Schrecker. Indianapolis, Ind., Bobbs-Merrill, 1965.

With an introduction and long notes, this translation includes the Monadology, Leibniz's most famous work, and others, among them On the Ultimate Origination of the Universe and Reflections on Knowledge, Truth and Ideas. There is no index, but there is a good selected bibliography.

HOBBES

Hobbes, Thomas. Leviathian. New York, Dutton, 1950.

___. The Metaphysical System of Hobbes. Ed. by Mary W. Calkins. LaSalle, Ill., Open Court, 1948.

Though Hobbes was a fairly prolific writer, the collected English works comprise 11 volumes, the two listed above are probably the most important. Leviathan, Hobbes' great political treatise, ranks with Plato's Republic and was the first attempt at a genuinely scientific understanding of politics and society in their modern form. Hobbes' metaphysical system is outlined in the Calkins edition, which is made up of extracts from Hobbes' Elements of Philosophy Concerning Body and Human Nature, among others. Neither book has an index but both have good introductions; the Calkins book also has a very detailed bibliography of Hobbes' works.

LOCKE

Locke, John. Works of John Locke. Plainview, N.Y., Books for Libraries. 2 vols.

A reprint of Locke's works published in London in 1877, this book includes An Essay Concerning Human Understanding, Elements of Natural philosophy and other works by Locke. The reprints published by Books for Libraries Press are inexpensive reprints of the classic texts in many fields.

BERKELEY

Berkeley, George. Selections from Berkeley. Plainview, N.Y., Books for Libraries.

Another reprint published by Books for Libraries, this is a reprint of Berkeley's works published in 1899 by Oxford University Press and contains the Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge, Essay Towards a New Theory of Vision and other works.

HUME

Hume, David. A Treatise of Human Nature. Ed. by L.A. Selby-Bigge. Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press, 1964.

___. An Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding. Indianapolis, Ind., Bobbs-Merrill, 1955.

___. An Inquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals, Indianapolis, Ind., Bobbs-Merrill, 1957.

These three works by Hume are among his most important. The Treatise, written when Hume was only 26, is one of the most important metaphysical works ever written by a philosopher. The Selby-Bigge edition has a very detailed index, a necessity due to the complexity of the work. The two Inquiries, published when Hume was older, have no indexes, but both contain excellent introductions explaining the works and their place in Hume's philosophy.

VOLTAIRE

Voltaire, Arouet de. The Portable Voltaire. Ed. by Ben R. Redman. New York, Viking, 1949.

Voltaire was a prolific writer and this edition attempts to sort out of these writing those which are most important, including the Philosophical Dictionary, Candide, and The Lisbon Earthquake. No index is included in this edition, though there is an excellent introduction discussing Voltaire's life and works.

ROUSSEAU

Rousseau, Jean Jacques. The Confessions of Jean Jacques Rousseau. New York, Modern Library, 1945

___. Social Contract bound with Discourses, New York, Dutton, 1950.

Rousseau's Confessions, published posthumously, are autobiographical and full of introspective self-analysis and are precursors of some modern psychology. His Social Contract is his most famous and important work and contains his political theories on the contract between society and the individual. These two works contain much of the germ of Rousseau's thought. The translation of Social Contract listed above has a good bibliography of Rousseau's works.

KANT

Kant. Immanuel. Critique of Pure Reason. Trans. by Norman Kemp Smith. New York. St. Martin's, 1965.

___. Prolegomena to Any Future Metaphysics. Indianapolis, Ind., Bobbs-Merrill, 1950.

___. Critique of Practical Reason. Trans. by Lewis White Beck. Indianapolis, Ind., Bobbs-Merrill, 1956.

___. Foundations of the Metaphysics of Morals. Trans. by Lewis White Beck. Indianapolis, Ind., Bobbs-Merrill, 1959.

Kant's most important work is the Critique of Pure Reason, commonly called the First Critique. This is one of the most complex philosophical works ever written and is very difficult to read. The Smith translation contains no introduction, though it does have a detailed and useful index. The other books listed above all have long explanatory introductory sections, full bibliographies and notes on the text, though they have no indexes. The four works together probably include most of Kant's original ideas on metaphysics and ethics, though there are other works incorporating them.

HEGEL

Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. The Phenomenology of Mind. Trans. by J.B. Baillie. New York, Humanities, 1966.

___. The Logic of Hegel. Trans. by William Wallace. Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press, 1965.

___. Hegel's Philosophy of Right. Trans. by T.M. Knox. Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press, 1964.

___. The Philosophy of History. New York, Dover, 1956.

The works above represent Hegel's philosophy of mind, philosophy of logic and categories, ethical and political philosophy and philosophy of history respectively. It would be difficult to gage which has had the most profound influence on philosophy and world culture, for they all have a large influence. The first three works listed above have useful indexes and all have long introductions explaining the work and Hegel's philosophy in general.

KIERKEGAARD

Kierkegaard, Soren. Either/Or. Trans. by Walter Lowrie. Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1959. 2 vols.

___. Fear and Trembling and Sickness Unto Death. Trans. by Walter Lowrie. Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1954.

___. Concluding Unscientific Postscript. Trans. by David F. Swenson, and Walter Lowrie. Princeton, Princeton Univ. Press, 1941.

It is difficult to choose, among Kierkegaard's many works, those which have had the most impact. Without a doubt, those listed above have had much influence, but other works have also. All of these works were published in the years 1843 to 1846, all three appeared under pseudonyms and all three deal with Kierkegaard's three stages of the life of the spirit - the aesthetic, the moral and the religious. All works have extensive introductions and several have notes, indexes and bibliographies.

NIETZSCHE

Nietzsche, Friedrich Wilhelm. Basic Writings. Trans. by Walter Kaufman. New York, Modern Library, 1968.

Birth of Tragedy, Beyond Good and Evil, On the Geneology of Morals, aphorisms and other works are included in this edition of Nietzsche's works. Commentaries accompany the translation and a good bibliography is contained in the footnotes. These works represent some of the best of Nietzsche's many writings.

MARX

Marx, Karl. Selected Works. New York, International Publishers, 1962. 2 vols.

___. Karl Marx: Early Writings. Trans. by T.B. Bottomore. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1964.

Between them, these two collections contain many of Marx's works, including The Communist Manifesto, Critique of the Gotha Program, Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts, Marx's theses on Feuerbach and others. These books have indexes, bibliographies of writings by and about Marx and introductions.

MILL

Mill, John Stuart. Essential Writings of John Stuart Mill. New York, Bantam Books, 1961.

This collection of Mill's most well known works includes Utilitarianism, Mill's famous treatise on ethics, On Liberty, a work about political freedom, Autobiography and others. It also includes a good bibliography and is indexed.

The English Philosophers from Bacon to Mill. Ed. by Edwin A. Burtt. New York, Modern Library 1939.

The European Philosophers from Descartes to Nietzsche. Ed. by Monroe C. Beardsley. New York, Modern Library, 1960.

Les Philosophes. Ed. by Norman L. Torrey. New York, Capricorn Books, 1960.

Major writings of both well known and less well known philosophers are presented in the three books listed above, and, thus, they fill gaps in the history of philosophy not covered by the writings of the philosophers listed under modern philosophy. Les Philosophes, especially, is a collection of many philosophers, in the age of Enlightenment, not listed above. All have bibliographies and good introductory sections telling about various philosophers, their lives, their works and their place in philosophy.

D. CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHY

BRADLEY

Bradley, Francis Herbert. Ethical Studies. Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press, 1927.

___. Appearance and Reality. Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press, 1930.

Bradley was an absolute idealist of the British school of idealism. The first work listed above is, of course, Bradley's ethical theory; the second is his metaphysical theory. Both of these works are difficult reading but deserve attention because Bradley was representative of a whole movement. There are detailed indexes in both.

PEIRCE

Peirce, Charles Sanders. Selected Writings (Values in a Universe of Chance). Ed. by Philip Wiener. New York, Dover, 1958.

Pierce was, for all intents and purposes, the founder of the pragmatist movement in America. Though he is not well known, his influence has been considerable. The selections in this book represent different areas of Pierce's thought and are arranged by topic chronologically. A short bibliography and good index are included.

DEWEY

Dewey, John. Experience and Nature. New York, Dover, 1958.

___. The Public and its Problems. Denver, Allan Swallow, 1927.

___. Art as Experience. New York, Capricorn Books, 1934.

___. Theory of the Moral Life. New York, Holt Rinehart and Winston, 1960.

These books represent Dewey's thoughts on metaphysics, politics, aesthetics and ethics respectively. Each of these books has a good general index. Dewey, like Peirce, was both an American and a Pragmatist and exerted a large influence on both philosophy and American culture, the latter especially in education.

MOORE

Moore, George Edward. Principia Ethica. Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1968.

___. Ethics. Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press, 1967.

___. Philosophical Studies. New York, Humanities, 1922.

___. Some Main Problems of Philosophy. New York, Collier Books, 1962.

Moore was one of the most important philosophers in the Anglo-American tradition of philosophy. The first two books above contain Moore's ethical theories; the last two range over whole host of philosophical areas, from metaphysics to epistemology. Each has a good general index and each has a helpful preface written by Moore himself.

RUSSELL

Russell, Bertrand. Basic Writings of Bertrand Russell. Ed. by Denonn and Egner. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1961.

___. The Problems of Philosophy. Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press, 1959.

___. Our Knowledge of the External World. New York, Mentor Books, 1960.

___. Mysticism and Logic. Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1957.

Russell wrote so many books on so many different subjects that it is very difficult to choose from among them, several which fairly represent his philosophical thought. None of the books above can be easily categorized for all of them cover a broad range of philosophical subjects, from morality to mathematics to science to metaphysics to epistemology. In short,

they cover, at least in germ, much of what Russell thought. All have good indexes to help the reader get around in the texts.

WITTGENSTEIN

Wittgenstein, Ludwig. The Blue and Brown Books. New York, Harper & Row, 1958.

___. Lectures and Conversations on Aesthetics, Psychology and Religious Belief. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1967.

___. Remarks on the Foundations of Mathematics. Cambridge, MIT Press, 1967.

___. Philosophical Investigations. New York, Macmillan, 1958.

Wittgenstein was one of the most original thinkers of the 20th Century, yet he is not well known to the general public, probably because most of his life was spent in and centered around universities. Much of what Wittgenstein "wrote" was actually lecture notes either dictated to or taken by students. Several of the above books are examples of this. The Lectures, for example, are notes taken down by students; other works, for example The Blue and Brown Books, were dictated to students by Wittgenstein and then checked by him to see that they were accurate. In any event, the above works, like those of Russell, range over a whole field of topics, though Wittgenstein himself is most well known in philosophy for his philosophy of mathematics and philosophy of mind.

RYLE

Ryle, Gilbert. The Concept of Mind. New York, Barnes & Noble, 1949.

___. Dilemmas. Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1962.

Ryle's Concept of Mind is the book which made him well known and is written on the subject for which he is primarily known as an authority, the philosophy of mind. A very useful index is included. Dilemmas is a book about just what one would expect by the title, philosophical dilemmas or problems, such as Zeno's paradoxes. Both books have had an impact on 20th Century philosophy.

AUSTIN

Austin, J.L. Sense and Sensibilia. Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press, 1962.

___. How to do Things with Words. Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press, 1965.

___. Philosophical Papers. Ed. by J.O. Urmson, and G.J. Warnock. Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press, 1961.

Austin, like Wittgenstein, was one of the most original philosophical thinkers of the 20th Century, although his name and his works remain relatively unknown outside of academic circles. The second book above is the only one published during Austin's life, though he did publish many journal articles, and deals with his thoughts on the philosophy of language or linguistic philosophy. The first book is a reconstruction from the manuscript notes of lectures given by Austin, and these notes actually predate How to do Things With Words. Sense and Sensibilia deals with epistemological problems, such as how people come to know and problems relating to perception. Philosophical Papers is a collection of most of Austin's previously published papers, covering a wide range of topics. All of the works have a useful index, which helps the reader to get about in sometimes difficult passages.

AYER

Ayer, A.J. Language, Truth and Logic. New York, Dover.

___. The Foundations of Empirical Knowledge. London, Macmillan, 1964.

___. The Problem of Knowledge. Baltimore, Md., Penquin Books, 1956.

Language, Truth and Logic is, perhaps, Ayer's most famous work and was written when he was fairly young; it covers a wide range of philosophical subjects, from ethics to metaphysics to epistemology. The other two books concern almost exclusively epistemological problems encountered in philosophy. In these works, Ayer expounds his theories on sense-data and his theory of knowledge, namely empiricism. All of the books have indexes useful to the reader.

HUSSERL

Husserl, Edmund. The Phenomenology of Internal Time Consciousness. Ed. by Martin Heidegger. Trans. by James S. Churchill. Bloomington, Ind., Indiana Univ. Press, 1964.

___. Ideas. Trans. by W.R. Boyce Gibson. New York, Collier Books, 1962.

___. Cartesian Meditations. Trans. by Dorion Cairns. The Hague, Netherlands, Martinus Hijhoff, 1946.

Though he wrote voluminously - the huge corpus of his literature is at Louvain, these three works fairly represent Husserl's thought. In the first, Husserl argues that all forms of perception presuppose an intentional structure of consciousness; in the second, he presents his phenomenological epistemology; and in the third, he uses Descartes' Meditations as a jumping off point for his phenomenology. The father of phenomenology in Germany, and probably in the rest of the world too, Husserl had an enormous influence on the phenomenologists and existentialists who followed him, including Heidegger, Sartre and Merleau-Ponty. Ideas has an extremely good analytical index and The Phenomenology of Internal Time Consciousness a fairly good introduction to Husserl's thought. Though all of Husserl's works make for tough going, they are well worth reading not only for their intrinsic worth but also because they have proved to be important in the history of philosophy.

HEIDEGGER

Heidegger, Martin. Being and Time. Trans. by John Macquarrie, and James M. Robinson. New York, Harper & Row, 1962.

___. Kant and the Problem of Metaphysics. Trans. by James S. Churchill. Bloomington, Ind., Indiana Univ. Press, 1962.

Heidegger is Husserl's most famous student and has, of course, become well known in his own right. Of the two books listed above, the first is by far the most important and has become one of the most important works to come out of Europe in the 20th Century. Being and Time, because of its great complexity, is difficult to characterize, though it might best be called a metaphysical work on being - time is not discussed in any great length. The other book listed above is also a metaphysical work, explicating Kant's First Critique as showing the foundation of metaphysics to be a problem of ontology or being. Heidegger is extremely difficult to read, and his philosophy has been derided considerably by philosophers in the Anglo-American tradition.

MERLEAU-PONTY

Merleau-Ponty, Maurice. Phenomenology of Perception. Trans. by Colin Smith. New York, Humanities, 1962

___. Sense and Non-Sense. Trans. by Hubert L. Dreyfus, and Patricia Allen Dreyfus. Evanston, Ill., Northwestern Univ. Press, 1964.

___. Signs. Trans. by Richard C. McCleary. Evanston, Ill., Northwestern Univ. Press, 1964.

Though not as well known as his contemporary, Sartre, Merleau-Ponty probably exerted much more influence in those circles in philosophy interested in phenomenology. Merleau-Ponty's most important book, Phenomenology of Perception was first published in France in 1945 but was not published in translation until 1962. Thus, Merleau-Ponty is not well known outside the university in either the United States or England; his reputation is growing. The first book listed above is a work on the philosophy of perception in which Merleau-Ponty argues that perception is primary to man's being in the world. The second work above covers a range of subjects from perception to the social sciences to politics. Signs is a work on the philosophy of expression or aesthetics. Each of the three works has a very useful index and the latter two have long explanatory introductory sections on Merleau-Ponty, his works and his philosophy.

CAMUS

Camus, Albert. The Rebel. New York, Random House, 1956.

Camus is well known for his philosophical novels and is not, indeed, an academic philosopher. Nevertheless, The Rebel must be considered, primarily, a philosophical work. In this work Camus offers a philosophy of politics and examines such concepts as liberty and terror. The basic theme running throughout the book is the revolt or rebellion of man against the conditions of life. Different types of rebellion such as metaphysical, historical and artistic rebellion are discussed.

SARTRE

Sartre, Jean-Paul. The Transcendence of the Ego. Trans. by Forrest Williams, and Robert Kirkpatrick. New York, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1957.

___. Being and Nothingness. Trans. by Hazel E. Barnes. New York, Citadel, 1964.

___. Situations. Trans. by Benita Eisler. New York, George Braziller, 1965.

Like Camus, Sartre is more well known for his philosophical novels and plays then for his purely philosophical works. The first two works above are good examples of Sartre's philosophical writings, with the second, of course, being his most famous. The Transcendence of the Ego, published in France in 1937, marks Sartre's departure from the phenomenological movement started by Husserl. In this work, Sartre attacks Husserl's notion of a transcendental ego. Being and Nothingness, because it is complex, long and wide ranging, is difficult to describe easily, though it might best be described as a philosophical work on consciousness and how it affects man's being in the world. This edition in English has a long introductory section by the translator and a key to special terminology, which is very much needed due to the strangeness of Sartre's terminology. Situations is a collection of Sartre's writings, many of which appeared originally in Los Temps Modernes, covering a broad range of subjects.

E. GENERAL INTRODUCTORY TEXTS

Alston, William P. and Brandt, Richard B. The Problems of Philosophy: Introductory Readings. Boston, Allyn and Bacon, 1967.

Blocker, H. Gene and Hannaford, William. Introduction to Philosophy. New York, D. Van Nostrand, 1974.

Edwards, Paul and Pap, Authur. A Modern Introduction to Philosophy. New York, Free Press, 1973.

French, Peter A. Exploring Philosophy. Cambridge, Mass., Schenkman, 1970.

Kuykendall, Eleanor. Philosophy in the Age of Crisis. New York, Harper & Row, 1970.

Weinberg, Julius R. and Yandell, Keith E. Problems in Philosophical Inquiry. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971.

Wolff, Robert Paul. Philosophy: a Modern Encounter. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1971.

These general introductory texts in philosophy have been included in this bibliography because they are invaluable in a library collection for several reasons. They cover a very broad range of philosophers and philosophical movements, they have good indexes and they have good bibliographies. Most of the texts above also include long descriptions of philosophers, their lives and their impact on the history of philosophy. In many ways, these texts may be used as good reference sources.

III. REFERENCE WORKS

A. DICTIONARIES AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology. Ed. by James Mark Baldwin. Gloucester, Mass., Peter Smith, 1960. 3 vols.

Even though this encyclopedia is quite old, the original edition was published in 1901, it is still quite valuable, mainly because it covers a very wide range of topics. Volume I is arranged in alphabetical order under names, concepts, etc.; Volume II has indexes of Greek, Latin, French, German and Italian terms; and Volume III contains general bibliographies in logic, ethics, aesthetics, psychology, etc. This is one of the most useful reference tools for philosophy and psychology before 1900.

The Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Ed. by Paul Edwards. New York, Macmillan, 1967. 8 vols.

This is probably the most extensive and authoritative encyclopedia of philosophy, covering both Western and Eastern philosophy of all periods. The articles are long and well written, include biographical sketches of philosophers, philosophical movements and philosophical terminology, and have extensive bibliographies. All in all this is the most useful encyclopedia of philosophy available and is an indespensible part of any reference collection. Includes a very good index of names and subjects.

Masterpieces of World Philosophy in Summary Form. Ed. by F.N. Magill. New York, Harper, 1963.

Similar to the other well known works by Magill, this work is a summary of several hundred classics in philosophy from the pre-Socratics to modern day contemporary philosophy. The summaries are arranged in chronological order with a biographical and bibliographical note at the head of each summary

telling about the philosopher, his works, and his main area of interest in philosophy. Magill contains a glossary of philosophical terms and good indexes of both names and titles.

Concise Encyclopedia of Western Philosophy and Philosophers. Ed. by J.O. Urmson. New York, Hawthorn, 1960.

This work, like the one by Edwards, though much more concise, has articles on philosophers, philosophical movements and philosophical concepts and covers philosophy from the pre-Socratics to contemporary times. Though it does not go into what it covers in as much depth as does Edwards' encyclopedia, it is easy to use and very readable.

B. DIRECTORIES

Directory of American Philosophers. Comp. by Archie J. Bahm. Albuquerque, N.M., Author, 1962 -
Biennial.

This directory, compiled by Bahm, is the best single directory of philosophers in North America, including both the United States and Canada and is divided into several sections. The largest section is a listing of philosophers by university or college. Other sections include information on philosophy periodicals and societies, financial aid available for graduate study, and statistics on teaching of philosophy. Several good indexes are included, one of institutions and one of philosophers.

C. GUIDES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Asheim, Lester, et. al. The Humanities and the Library. Chicago, American Library Association, 1957.

Though this book is a bit dated, it was published in 1957, it is still quite useful as a guide to literature in the humanities. The section on philosophy includes a general outline of the history of philosophy, information about library classification in philosophy, the literature of the field, reference tools and the like.

Borchardt, D.H. How to find out in Philosophy and Psychology. New York, Pergamon, 1968.

Borchardt's guide, like Baldwin's dictionary, combines the fields philosophy and psychology. Historically, these two fields were closely intertwined, psychology being considered a part of philosophy, and today they still have much in common. This work concerns itself primarily with reference works in the two fields with chapters on bibliographies and handbooks, dictionaries and encyclopedias, periodicals and the like. This guide is evaluative, reasonably thorough and includes an index.

DeGeorge, Richard T. A Guide to Philosophical Bibliography and Research. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1971.

The title of this book is a bit forbidding, though it is a good practical guide to bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, histories, serials, biographies and more, in the field of philosophy for scholars and laymen alike. There is even a section on cataloging and classification of philosophy works. Includes a good index. This is an indispensible tool for public and academic libraries.

Koren, Henry J. Research in Philosophy. Pittsburgh, Pa., Duquesne Univ. Press, 1966.

Similar to DeGeorge's book, this also includes chapters on encyclopedias, dictionaries, biographies, bibliographies, library classification of philosophy works and the like. It also contains a section on philosophy books broken down by type of philosophy and chronologically. This section may be the book's most valuable asset.

Rogers, A. Robert. The Humanities: a Selective Guide to Information Sources. Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1974.

Probably the best guide to literature in the humanities, the philosophy section of this book is excellent. A wealth of information is contained in this guide, including trends in philosophy - from the pre-Socratics to the 20th Century, major divisions of the field, classification schemes, major philosophical societies, special collections, bibliographic guides, indexes and abstracts, dictionaries and encyclopedias, biographies, histories of philosophy, periodicals and much more. The book also has a good author/title index to help in accessing it. Because of its currentness and extensive coverage, this is the one guide a library must have above all others.

D. HISTORIES

Copleston, Frederick. A History of Philosophy. Westminister, Md., Newman Press, 1966. 8 vols.

The best history of philosophy available, this work is easy to access and extremely readable, though it is the work of a scholar. Eight volumes cover the history of philosophy from the pre-Socratics to Russell in considerable detail, taking into account not only major philosophers but also minor ones. Information on each philosopher covered includes his life, works, place in philosophy, and philosophy itself. The volumes are arranged chronologically, by volume and within each volume, and include good bibliographies and indexes. If only one history of philosophy is to be included in a collection, then it must be this one.

Passmore, John. A Hundred Years of Philosophy. New York, Basic Books, 1966.

This excellent one volume history covers philosophers and their philosophy in the last 100 hundred years or so, from John Stuart Mill to Ludwig Wittgenstein. Though it is baised toward the Anglo-American tradition of philosophy, including only one short chapter on existentialism and phenomenology, its coverage is both thorough and broad. The major strength of this history is the way it ties together into one whole the last century of philosophy. This also explains why European Continental philosophy has, for all intents and purposes, been excluded, namely that it does not fit with the rest and has had only minimal impact. In any event, this work also includes a bibliography and two excellent indexes, one of names and one of subjects.

Windelband, Wilhelm. A History of Philosophy. Trans. by James H. Tufts. New York, Harper, 1958. 2 vols.

This history was originally published in Germany in the 1890's and, though it is old, is valuable because the history of philosophy is treated chronologically by schools, movements and periods rather than by philosophers themselves. Another advantage of this work is that it is reasonably short and to the point; the great disadvantage is, of course, that the 20th Century is not covered. Includes a very useful index.

W. E. Hannaford